AT PEACE.

Green trees, and quiet fields, and sunset light With holy silence, save for rippling leaves, And birds that twitter of the coming night, Calling their mates, beneath my cottage eaves.
These Fate bath granted for a little space
To be companions of my pligrimage,
Filling my grateful heart with Nature's grace.

Not unremembered here the garish stage. Nor the wild city's uproar, nor the race For gain and power in which we all engage; But here remembered dimly, in a dream, As something fretful that has ceased to fret— Here, where time lapses like a gentle stream, Hid in the woodland's heart, and I forget To note its music and its silver gleam.

III. But never, never let me cease to know,
O whispering woods and daisy-sprinkled grass,
The beauty and the peace that you bestow,
When the wild fevers of ambition pass,
And the worn pirit, in its gloom and grief,
Sinks on your bosom and there finds relief.
[William Winter, in The Galaxy for April.

A PROVISION FOR LIFE.

A pine-tree bless'd its favor'd fate, because Room to grow barely 'twixt the grudging jaws Of one of the chapped sandstone's gravell'd flaws

It found: where early chance had cast its lot On a bare rock, with leave to thrive or not, As later chance might choose, in that chill spot

"Ah, what good fortune!" sigh'd the grateful ir e, "That in this fissure the wind planted me !! But for its inch of earth what should I be?

Fool! Thy good fortune was not the bestowing Of that scaut handful of earth's overflowing. It was-and is-thy faculty of growing.

SONG OF THE TREES.

"We teffd to the high, and we tend to the deep Twixt the two worlds o'er us and under. With our boughs we peep at the heaven and With our roots thro' the earth, in wonder.

"Heavens come not down, and earth lets no go; By them both in our bound to us given. And so we live, endlessly wavering so, 'Twixt the bliss of the earth and heaven."

HOME AND FARM NOTES. Here is the newest floral sentiment: "I you wish for heart's ease, don't look to mar-

Ira Batchelder for a black Spanish cockconsidered the best game bird in the country. Look out for that rooster to have this vicinity a tub is used to gather the sap, gapes. He'll soon follow the duchess of in place of the hogshead formerly in vogue, crease of cane sugar productions are Java, machines and tools for farming operations,

The agricultural societies of Pennsylvania send committees of intelligent members to visit the state agricultural college at unexpected times, thus having the advantage of accurate and fair reports, and of keeping professors and students in a state of anxious readiness.

square, with infigure cover the payment of an accurate and fair reports, and of keeping and a pailful of sap can be turned in instance of the winter has left the students in a state of anxious with a faucet for a trough or hose connecting after so many failures of the rattoons, has compare with the past? If public buildings

The Kansas wool-growing association have arranged for a sheep-shearing festival this spring, at which shall be shown to the public the quality, length and weight of the wool growth of one sheep in one year."

can be at present foreseen.

spoonful of soda or just sufficient to neutral | ed before the sirup reaches the consistency spoonful of sugar, one or two eggs tossed up by the scales, a gallon of sirup at the right light and put in the last thing, corn meal to point for molasses weighing 101/2 or 11 make the batter of the consistency of sponge pounds. If the sirup is bolled lower than cake. Bake immediately.

Boiling Pork with Beef .- A woman writes to Moore's Rural this direction: With lifted from the boiling mass, or when a a long, narrow, sharp knife, make an incision | teaspoonful in a saucer can be rubbed dry in the beef lengthwise of the fiber; press into in a moment. To make the nicest, whitest not be more than one inch square. At inter- it can be worked, then dip rapidly into tins vals of an inch or two, make other incisions; which have been dipped into cold water. Do fill with pork as before, and boil as usual. not oil or butter the tins, as this gives a This beef is more palatable, particularly to those persons who like a "streak of fat and a streak of lean," and withal is quite showy appearance of that part of the cakes which flour and corn for four periods of five years. when cut in slices to be eaten cold.

WATERING CATTLE .- A writer in the Ohio Farmer very justly insists on some care as to the manner of watering cows, especially. Take two cows in equal health and flesh, and which give about the same quantities of milk, and while one is watered regularly early every morning out of doors, give the and commercial circles as it is just now at other in the stable, water at the same hour this time of the year. All classes of busifrom which the chill has been taken, and the effect will be marked in the product of milk in favor of the warm water. Cattle most discouraging features in the matter is which remain out of doors day and night that there is no prospect of a change for the are not so susceptible to the chill of cold water, and, of course, are not affected so un- time. Congress has delayed the settlement favorably by it.

pleasant apples; if they are large, cut them | was first brought forward. in halves; cook slowly until about half! The following terse summary of the prodone. Fill the hollows with sugar. Make gressive modifications which have taken a thin custard of two or three eggs, leaving man affects his exchanges under the benefiout one or two of the whites, and add a few cial system of division of labor, is from fine crumbs of bread or crackers or a little "Problems of Life and Mind," by George boiled rice; flavor and pour over the apples. Henry Lewes, the great English thinker: Bake slowly till the custard puffs up. Then "Men begin by exchanging things. They whip up the whites, add two spoonfuls of pass to the exchange of values. First money, pudding. Set it in the oven a minute, with Finally, men simply debit and credit each the door open. This is a cheap and whole-some dish and is very palatable to most per fected by means of this equation of equa-

stine informs the Practical Farmer of his ures in a ledger." success in seeding down oats as a mulch for sunk in the river a bag containing forty-

To Raise Mushroons.-Some people are passionately fond of mushroons. Thomas Prosser, in the Cottage Garden, gives a clear their circular: More than 1,000,000 persons description how to raise them: "The house are already facing starvation in Bengal. Benare already lacing starvation in Bengal. Bengal, so is well known, is one of the most you may grow mushroons nearly all the year round; and the roof, of whatever material it may be, should be ceiled, as its being so tends to keep the temperature more uniform. The heating medium should be hotselves, ought to be arranged as conveniently as possible; I prefer them of wood, one foot deep and three feet wide. I usually ly as possible; I prefer them of wood, one foot deep and three feet wide. I usually foot deep and three feet wide. I usually glanting of the crops for 1874; and when we part of this period, during which the aggregation of the transport of the t

ing over is given it. In six weeks the mushrooms will begin to appear, and will continue producing for about three months. Successional beds should be made up according to sional beds should be made up according to the requirements.

MAKE GOOD BUTTER .- Mr. D. W. Dake, of Beloit, got very warm in exhortation the other day, as will be seen below. He had a right to speak, for he practices as well as preaches. He said: "I have worked, and used what little influence I possessed, but my efforts seem to me to be but partially effective; and the tendency among many is to settle down to a lower standard, and travel in the old ruts rather than put their shoulder to the wheel to raise it up to that high eminence of which it is possible. You farmers look to this and help us to organize into granges? No; but three, four, eight, a dozen, as many as can work handily together, fix up a milk room and churning depot, take your milk there, have it weighed, credited to you, handled by one competent person, milk set, cream skimmed, churned, tins cleaned, butter weighed and sold; do away with one hired girl; pay apart of what she would cost for taking charge of the milk room; have milk enough in the house for coffee; bring your butter to churn to the butter factory from all directions, and get from one to five cents more for it. Then you ean make more money, take your sour milk home, fatten pigs, let the women have a rest, make better butter, entice buyers from abroad. Bring markets to your door; do something to let the world know there 's a west and people in it who know how to make butter. Applause.

western sugar-makers, who talk about "tree molasses," to study the plain and full directions of A. B. Caldwell, a Vermont sugar-maker. The lesson below contains the whole subject in a nut-shell: At the swept, and all dirt and leaves removed. The Mr. Davis, of Portland, has paid \$10,000 to weather, if the reservoirs are in the main gars from 1853 to 1872 only increased from bring more than six dollars and fifty cents largest at the bottom, so that it may set firmly on the sled. The top of the tub is sunk a little and has an opening a foot sunk a little and has a little and ha drawn off above the dregs into the sugaringoff pan. This is a square, heavy sheet-iron At a largely attended meeting of the pan. made to order, and is just the size of the top of the cooking-stove. No eggs, no at Dover, Del., on the 17th inst., the general milk or other foolery is put into the sirup, —HE MAKES INVIDOUS COMPARISONS. tenor of all the reports favored the expecta- for it is a certainty that the scum, with a tion of a very full yield of peaches so far as slow fire, will rise just as rapidly and thoroughly without as with "yeast." The sirup ize the acid of the milk, a little salt, heaping of molasses. This point can be determined this, it will "grain" when cold. For caking the sugar should be done to a point indiflavor which is not wanted, and, moreover. given, which is a lesson for careful study, and for this last purpose we find it worth comes in contact with the tin, and which is so noticeable where water alone is used. A. B. CALDWELL,

RUTLAND, VT., Feb. 23. The St. Louis Democrat says mournfully: It has never, in the memory of our oldest merchants, been as dull in financial and commercial circles as it is just now at and commercial circles as it is just now at the last twenty years,

ness are almost perfectly flat, and one of the better as far as can be discovered at this of the financial question so long that it is now in a perfect muddle, and is no nearer BIRD's NEST PUDDING.—Peel and core very the solution than it was when the matter

place in the instruments with which civilized white sugarand spread over the top of the then notes or bills, is the symbol of value. sons. A few trials will make it popular. It tions. The results of the complete processis good made in the morning, for tea in hot weather.

CHEAP AND GOOD MULCH.—D. W. Her
densed into the entry of a few words and fig-

The New Orleans city railroad the other day his strawberries. It seems to answer ex- seven thousand counterfeit coins of tin, the actly, and is perhaps less trouble and ex- returns of one year's business. The said pense than any other at command. He coins make an average of counterfeit money sowed the oats broadcast all over his straw- paid to the company of six dollars per dayberry patch about the 15th of September. enough to feed twenty mules; one hundred Their growth is of course small at first, and and twenty passengers per day thus manage does not interfere with the strawberries. to travel on this road without pay. And When it has made a larger growth it is of this is only one of some eight or ten railroad course checked by severe frosts and after- companies in full operation in that city.

Habersham & Co., of Baltimore, say in

cover the surface. I never water the bed, but if the hay feels dry, a very slight dewing over is given it. In six weeks the mushfree from weevil longer than the white and dred millions; certificates of indebtedness softer grain. We would add that the south-ern markets having advanced lately, rice the army was paid off, and a period of wild can to-day be bought here about as cheap as speculation and extravagance followed as a there, thus saving about the commission for natural consequence. Hence we find the buying there. Price, 81/4 to 81/4, according to price of farm products carried to a great quality; stock and assortment both good. height. And farther, owing to the disturb-

GRAIN DISTILLED. The Courier-Journal says that some thoughtless apostles of teetotalism are pro- production in agriculture was so far diminclaiming that a larger quantity of grain is shed that we could little more than supply consumed in the manufacture of intoxicating our own wants, and the foreign markets had iquors than for food purposes. According to little influence upon prices. From 1870 to the official returns 68,000,000 gallons of whis- 1874, the production of cereals having ky and 9,000,000 barrels of malt liquors were been fully restored, a large surplus the product of the grain distillation and was annually created over the home debrewage last year. About twenty million mand, and consequently as that surplus bushels of grain were consumed in making this quantity of whisky, and about 40,000,000 to the specie standard and are now, as we bushels in the manufacture of ale, beer, &c. have seen, less than before the war. It Here is a total of 60 000,000 bushels of grain of wheat now brings \$1.50 in New York, it is all kinds, corn, rye, and barley. A fair average because it is wolth \$1.35 in gold (it the premcrop of cereals in the United States aggre- ium be 10 per cent.) to send to Liverpool, ingates at least 1,500,000,000 bushels, of which stead of coin. So of all other agricultural the crop of corn alone should contribute up-wards of 1,000,000,000. Less than 125,000,000 in the case, every farmer, if he will reflect bushels of grain of all kinds are exported, upon the matter, can determine for himself so that the supply left for home consumption whether an inflated, depreciated currency approximates 1,375,000,000 bushels; and of like the present, is advantageous to him or this quantity, as we have seen, 60,000,000 otherwise. It is this view of the case which bushels are consumed in the manufacture of the relation of farmer's products to gold hold. intoxicating beverages. It might also be noticed that two of these cereals, rye and barley, have scarcely any recognition among MAPLE SUGAR —It would be well for the wants of the people for other purposes of the inquiry, we find the agriculturist INCREASE OF SUGAR.

The American Grocer gives these facts, showing the increase in sugar production

and consumption: the world in 1853, was 1,476,714 tons; in 1863 general expenditures with what they were commencement of the season the under it had reached 1,938,322 tons, and in 1872 it side of the roof of the sugar-house, together amounted to 2,552,722 tons. But though the years, the consumption has kept steady pace reservoirs should be placed on the outside with it. The increased production is, howof the building, or at least in an addition ever, very largely from the sugar beet, and built for their accommodation. In warm not from the cane. The supply of cane subuilding, near the fires and steam, the sap 1,276,714 tons to 1,811,826 tons, while would formerly? If not, there is will be more or less affected, and sour sap is that from the beet grew between 1863 fatal to the production of the best sugar. In and 1872, from 452,120 tons to 1,142,996 The tub is made for the purpose, is about three feet in height and diameter, and Egypt. A late number of the Louisiana harnesses, for all the sundries and electeras square, with hinged cover, in the middle, been so good at this season of the year. The with a faucet for a trought with a faucet for a trought with the reservoir, and the load of sap dis-greatly encouraged planters. Now, we be charges itself into the vats. The strup is lieve the acreage in cane in Louisiana will, taken to the house, strained through felt or this season, be the largest for twelve years, flannel, and poured into a high, conical tub, and gives promise of a large crop of sugar, largest at the top, to settle, and next day is after a series of years of short crops."

FACIS FOR FARMERS.

The Hon. W. C. Flagg, of Missouri, addressed some interrogstories to Mr. Amasa best and largest contractors in the county of of buttermilk, or rich sour milk, one teaspoonful of sode or just sufficient to now for the last number of Walker about financial philosophy. As Worcester, how much the building had cost ply which appears in the last number of the double what it would 12 years ago." I did Prairie Farmer. Mr. Walker was asked to not need to be told this, for I was conscious furnish some proofs of a statement in the of the fact; but wanted his opinion in con-Dacatur letter "that farm products are not firmation of my own. In the foregoing facts advanced in price at this time as and considerations, we discover what the much as commodities in general." Many thoughtless persons are ready cated by "hairs" following a dipper when Mr. Walker calls attention to the to say that the depreciation is shown relation of the farmer to the currency from two points of view. "First, as it affects the the gold premium; but this is an entire misin the beef lengthwise of the noer; press into it closely a strip of fat pork, which should not be more than one inch source. To make the incest, whitest in a moment. To make the incest, whitest in a moment in a moment in a moment in a moment in a pan, and it is a moment in a mom the expenditures he has to meet." As to the importer wishes to purchase for the latthe first, the following comperative table is ter purpose, the masses use the currency,

each period with every other:

tue n	ist twent;	Company of the Compan	C	
Years	Mess Beef per bbl.	Pork per bbl.	Sup'fine Flour per bbl.	Corn gre- per bu. gate.
1855	815 25	\$16 00 18 75	\$9 62 9 50	\$1 05 95
1856	14 26 15 25	20 50	7 37	78
1857 1858	14 50	15 62	5 50	70
1n59	11 25	19 00	4 62	85
Av'ge	\$14 10	\$17 97	\$7 32	86 \$40 25
1860	\$10 75	\$16 25	\$5 25	\$ 93
1861	9 00	16 25	5 50	80
1862	12 00	12 25	5 47	72
1863	12 50	14 40	5 87	90
1864	13 25	19 37	6 30	1 34
Av'ge	\$11.50	815 71	\$5 67	94 \$33 82
1865	\$20 50	40 00	\$9 72	\$1.94
1866	19 00	30 75	7 60	1 05
1867	13 50	20 50	9 42	1 18
1868	15 00	21 20 27 62	8 70 5 70	1 40
1869	14 00	27 02	9 70	1 02
Avge	\$16 40	\$28 01	\$8 14	\$1 32 \$53 87
1870	814 00	\$29.75	\$4 92	\$1.08
1871	12 50	20 90	5 50	85
1872	10 09	14 00	6 00	81
1873	11 00	13 12	5 95	66
1874	10 37	16 50	5 95	85
Av'ge	\$11 57	\$18 85	\$5 66	85 \$36 98

figures are as follows: From the aggregate the same rate of profit; and the purcolumn it may be seen what the average rise and fall of these staples has been in the different periods, as compared with each other. quence of this state of things, merchants These periods may be designated very prop- and traders have made large accumulations erly as the ante-war period, the war-period, the high-inflation period, and the present period. Each has its characteristics. By a comparison of these it appears that the agward killed by the winter, when it talls down over the plants, making a complete and sufficient covering till spring, when the young plants readily push through it.

Companies in full operation in that city. gregate price of the products in question ward of one thousand dollars for information from 1855 to 1859 was \$40.35; from 1870 to 1874. \$36.42—a reduction of 8½ per cent. as ment of the counterfeiters. compared with the ante-war period. This shows the farmer precisely where he stands as regards the price of his products under the present expansion; and he can determine for himself whether a paper circulation

ances of war, which called a million of men into the field, and to the destruction of several hundred thousands of the laboring classes, If we now turn to

THE OTHER SIDE.

suffers a further loss from the increased price of all he purchases for the supply of his family and the expenses of his farm. How formidable this loss is, each man can The total production of sugar throughout determine for himself if he will compare his before the war. How much does it cost him with the rafters and beams, should be production had thus doubled within twenty to live? How much is a ten dollar note Agents wanted for D. M. Ferry & Co.'s worth at present for the purchase ot all commodities, except farmer's products, as White Poland and Barley Seed Oats compared with 1860 ? Will ten dollars now a loss of 35 per cent; or \$3,50 upon every \$10. For the purpose of boots and shoes, clothing, harnesson, for all the sundries and etceteras before the inflation? For the payment of are to be erected, roads and bridges built, schools sustained, and paupers and criminals to be provided for, will ten dollars go farther than six dollars fifty cents once would? So far as the erection of buildings and the keeping of them in repair are concerned, my own experience is that the present currency is worth but little over fifty cents on the dollar. I crected a block of stores in 1872, and when completed asked the contractor, who was one of the real depreciation of the currency is. by the difference between gold and paper, which is but about ten or eleven per cent. modities or gold for export. As none but flour and corn for four periods of five years than wheat or tobacco. There is still another each, from which any one can see the price most important result. The railroads of each article each year and the average cannot afford to carry as cheaply as they could under a sound currency. price for any five years; and also during the All their expenses are largely increased by entire period; and thus be able to compare the inflation, and the difference thus occasioned (and it is very great,) must be charged upon freights and passengers, and paid by the farmer, so far as he employs them in transporting his products. In this way the farming interest suffers far more severely than the manufacturing. Cotton cloth, for example, would perhaps average in value forty cents per pound, at least; while wheat, corn, flour, beef, pork, and the like, would not exceed in value on the average probably more than four cents per pound; if so, al-though his products are carried at a less rate per ton, he would still pay at least five times as much of the extra charges of the manufacturer. Again, the farmer should consider that the trader or mechanic must obtain a larger amount of profit than formerly, because the money he receives has less value. If a ten dollar note will command no more commodities now than \$6 50 would formerly, then the trader must charge\$10 for the profit he once charged but \$6 50, in order to get the same compensation. And this he does; indeed he probably charges more than this, for he naturally desires to keep up the same rate of profit, and will, if practicable. Supposing that the dealers' rate of profit before the war was 20 per cent. Then, for a coat which cost \$10 he would charge \$12; but when expansion has carried the cost of his Mr. Walker's comments on the above coat to \$15, he will charge \$18 at since the expansion of prices, which sums have been charged, of course, upon farmers in common with all other customers.

To recapitulate, the agriculturists suffer, 1st. From the low or gold prices of their own products, and the high or currency pro-ducts of all other commodities. 2nd. From the increased charges of railroads, arising from the increased cost of building and operating them.

Sr :. By the larger profits and higher taxes

they are compelled to pay. For all these there is uo remedy but the restoration of the standard of value, by a return to specie payments.

cussing the reasons for the comparative in- 5,880 Frizes, amounting to \$300,000,

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Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Marion Civil Circuit Court of Marion county, state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Frederick Mussman, late of Marion county, deceased.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

D. MUSSMAN, Administrator.

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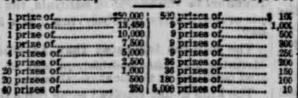


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Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Circuit Court of Marion county, state of Indiana, administrator of the estate of Smith Bates, late of Marion county.

Seld estate is supposed to be solvent, SAMUEL COREY, Administrator.

TATE OF INDIANA, MARION COUNTY

Theodore P. Haughey vs. William M. Jones, Caroline F. Jones, Charles P. Wilder, Elvise Wilder, Richard T. Seckel, Kate Seckel. In the Superior Court of Marion county, in the state of Indiana. No. 5,438. Foreclosure, March term, 1874.

Be it kn .wn, that on the 19th day of February. 1874, the above named plaintiff by his attorneys, filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Marion county, in the state of Indiana, his complaint against the above named defendants for foreclosure of mortgage, and on said 7th day of March, 1874, the said plaintiff filed in said Clerk's office the affidavit of a c mpetent person showing that said defendants, Nichard T. Seckel and Kate Seckel, are not residents of the state of Indiana.

the state of Indiana.

Now therefore, by order of said Court, said defendants last above named are hereby notified of the filing and pendency of said comfied of the ming and penalt unless they ap-plaint against them, and that unless they applaint against them, and that unless they appear and answer or demur thereto, at the calling of said cause on the second day of the term of said court, to be begun and held at the Court House in the city of Indianapolis, on the first Monday in april, 1874, said complaint, and the mitters and things therein contained and alleged, will be heard and determined in their absence.

WILLIAM J. WALLACE, Clerk, Harrison & Hines, Attorneys for plaintiff. Harrison & Hines, Attorneys for plaintiff.

CHICAGO ACADEMY OF MEDICNE. For the Suppression of Quaekery.

The trustees of the Academy having re-elec-The trustees of the Academy having re-elected Dr. i.. W. Curtus president, and medical director, and Drs. Warner, Smith, and Davis, consuiting physicians, beg to inform the public that henceforth the office hours will be from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. All chronic diseases, as Asthma, Brocchitis, Catarrh, Consumetion, Dyspepsia, Paipitation of the heart; all diseases of a delicate nature, Spermatorrhea or Seminal weakness, nervous debility, diseases of the eye and ear, and all diseases of women and children are reated with the best success according to the latest medical experience. No case takeh under treatment unless a perfect cure can be guaranlatest medical experience. No case takeh under treatment unless a perfect cure can be guaranteed. The poor are treated gratis, Tuesdays and Fridays, from six to sven P. M. Patients residing in the country can be treated by correspondence if they give an accurate discription of their respective cases, and medicines sent them by express. Letters of inquiry should contain two postage stamps, and be addressed Dr. L. W. CURTIUS, Chicago Academy of Medicine. 68 south Desplaines st., near Madison st., Chicago III. Conv. right sneured. Ill. Copy right sneured.

STATE OF INDIANA, MARION COUNTY, 88: In the Superior Court of Marion county, in the State of Indiana. No. 5,232. Attachment to subject land to sale. Richard Lawrence and Henry Lawrence, vs. Abram L. Buckles and Mary L. Buckles. —— Term. 1874.

Be it known thaton the 22d day of January, neys, filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Marion County, in the State of Indiana, their complaint against the above named defendants, for attachment and to subect real estate in the name of wife to payment of husbands debis, and on said 22d day of January, 1874, the said plaintiff filed in said Clerk's office the affidavit of a competent person show-ing that said defendants, Abram L. Buckles and Mary I. Buckles, are not residents of the State of Indiana.

Now, therefore, by order of said court, said defendants last above named are hereby noti-fied of the filing and pendency of said complaint against them, and that unless they appear and answer or demur thereto, at the calling of said cause on the second day of the Term of said Court, to be begun and and held at the Court House in the city o Indianapolis, on the first Monday in March, 1874, said complaint, and the houses and things therein contained and al leged, will be heard and determined in their absence. WILLIAM J. WALLACE, Clerk. JOE. A. WALLACE, Deputy. LOUIS JORDAN, Attorney for Plaintiff.

NOTICE TO HEIRS of PETITION to SELL REAL ESTATE.

State of Indiana, Marion county. Marion Ivil Circuit Court.

Notice is hereby given that Christian Stark, administraeor with the will annexed of the estate of George Schellinger, Jr., deceased, has filed his petition to sell the real estate of the de-cedent, his personal being insufficient to pay his debts; and that said petition will be heard at the next term of the Marion ('ivil Circuit Court of said county, commencing May 25, 1874.
Attest: WM. J. WALLaCE, Clerk,
March 9, 1874: M. C. C. C. Marion Co.

SCROFULA.

SCROFULOUS HUMORS. If Vegetine will relieve pain, cleanse, purify and cure such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health after trying different physicians, many remedies, suffering for years, is it not con-

many remedies, suffering for years, is it not con-clusive proof, if you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cures? It works in the blood, in the circu-iating fluid. It can truly be called the great blood-purifier. The great source of disease orig-inates in the blood; and no medicine that does not act directly upon it, to purify and renovate, has any just ciaim upon public attention. When the blood becomes lifeless and stagnant, either from change of weather or climate, want of exfrom change of weather or climate, want of exercise, irregular diet, or from any other cause, the Vegetine will renew the blood, carry of the putrid humors, cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowls, and impart a tone of vigor to the whole body. The conviction is, in the public mind as well as in the medical profession, that the remidies supplied by the vegetable kingdom are more safe, more successful, in the cure of disease, than mineral medicines. Vegetine is composed of roots, barks and herbs. It is pleasant to take, and perfectly safe to give an infant. In scrofula the Vegetine has performed wonderful cures, where many other remedies have failed as will be seen by the following unsolici-

A WALKING MIRACLE,

MR H. R. STEVENS: Dear Sir—Though a stranger I want to inform you what Vegetine has done for me. Last Christmas scrofula made its appearance in m; system—large running ulcers appearing on me as follows: One on each of my arms, one on my thigh, which extended to the seat, one on my head, which eat into the skull bone, one on my left leg, which became so bad that two physicians came to amputate the limb, though upon consultation concluded not to do so, as my whole body was so full of Scrofula they deemed it advisable to cut the sore, which was painful beyond description, and there was a quart of matter run from this one sore. The physicians all gave me up to die, and said they could do no more for me. Both of my legs were drawn up to

all gave me up to die, and said they could to no more for me. Both of my legs were drawn up to my seat, and was thought if I did get up again I would be a cripple for life.

When in this condition I saw Vegetine advertised, and commenced taking it in March, and followed on with it, until I had used 16 bottles, and this morning I am going to plough corn, a well man. All my townsmen say it is a miracle

well man. All my townsmen say it is a miracle to see me around walking.

In conclusion I will add, when I was enduring such great suffering from that dreadful disease, Scrofula, I prayed to the Lord above to take me out of this world, but as Vegatine has restored to me the blessings of health, I desire more than ever to live, that I may be of some service to my fellow-man, and I know of no better way to aid suffering humanity, then to enclose you this suffering humanity, than to enclose you this statement of my case, with an earnest hope that you will publish it, and it will afford me pleasure to reply to any communication which I may receive therefrom.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
W4LLIAM PAYN,
Avery, Berrien Co., Mich., July 10, 1872.

There is no excuse for those who drag their weary and disordered bodies into our company. when a few doses of Ayer's Sarsaparilla would cleanse their murky blood and restore their health and vigor. Ye muddy victims of billious disease, have some regard for your neighbors, i not for yourselves.

W ANTED AGENTS—To canvass Indian Himols and Iowa, collecting for, an selling Dr. Buell's medcines. Agents must furnish horse and buggy. Forjuil particulars, address, with stamp enclosed, C. H. BUBLL, Indianapolis, I.ad.